



BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

1966 annual report

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. TATTERSALL, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

and the Chief Public Health Inspector

H. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. R.S.H. (MEAT AND OTHER FOODS)



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
(from May, 1966)

Chairman Alderman J. R. Waterfield, J.P.

Vice-Chairman Councillor B. R. Pattison

Alderman J. W. Peatfield, c.c.

Alderman Mrs. M. E. Williamson

Alderman A. Wilson

Councillor Miss N. Bradshaw

Councillor H. E. Cooper

Councillor G. Cooper

Councillor H. Gomersall

Councillor B. Pollard, c.c.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: Dr. G. Tattersall

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. Brooks

Additional Public Health Inspector: B. Barnes (*resigned* 7.1.66)
D. Fothergill (*commenced* 4.7.66)

Clerical: *Chief Clerk:* Mrs. J. Thorlby
Miss P. Parsons

Telephone No.
RETFORD 2561

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHANCERY LANE,
RETFORD

August 1967

TO THE MAYOR, AND TO THE
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The population increase in 1966 was 170 against 240 in 1965. The estimated mid-year population is 18,700.

The natural increase of births over deaths is 54.

The total live births is 299 which is 39 less than the previous year.

The deaths from all causes is 245 which is 6 more than last year.

In 1966 there were 2 infant deaths compared with 4 in 1965, and no maternal deaths.

1965 was the epidemic year for measles with 271 notified cases. It is curious therefore to note that in 1966 there were 189 notified cases; the epidemic seemed to continue for a second year albeit at a somewhat reduced rate.

There were 25 notified cases of dysentery in the Borough, the majority of which were school children, and all but two of them occurred in the month of May. The cases were mild.

Four new cases of tuberculosis were notified.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. of the secondary school population has continued. I am glad to say that this routine is well accepted by 80% of the parents, although I could wish for a higher acceptance rate.

We were sorry to lose the service of Mr. B. Barnes the Additional Public Health Inspector early in the year, but welcome Mr. D. Fothergill who joined the Department in July, 1966.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for your support during the year and thank the Officers of my Department and of the other Departments of the Borough for their help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. TATTERSALL,

Medical Officer of Health

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	4,657 acres
Public Open Spaces	32.9 acres
Registrar General's estimated population, mid-year 1966	18,700
Number of hereditaments at 1st April, 1967 ..	6,240
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1967	£528,886
Sum represented by Penny Rate at 1st April, 1967	£2,144

Vital Statistics are calculated on estimated mid-year population given by the Registrar General, i.e. 18,700.

*Eng. &
Wales*

Live Births	T299	M156	F143		
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				16.0	17.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				5.7	
Still births	T5	M3	F2		
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ..				16.4	15.4
Total live and still births	T304				
Infant deaths (under 1 year) T2	M0	F2			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births				6.7	19.0
Legitimate mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births				7.1	
Illegitimate mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births				Nil	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				3.3	12.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				3.3	11.1
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				19.7	26.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion) T Nil					
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				Nil	
Deaths from all causes T245	M117	F128			
Death rate per 1,000 population				13.1	11.7

CAUSES OF DEATH — 1966

Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	0
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	0
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	0
Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	..	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	0
Measles	..	..	..	..	0
Other infective and parasitic disease	..	..	..	..	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	0
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	40
Coronary disease angina	..	..	..	..	33
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	6
Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	24
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	18
Influenza	..	..	..	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	18
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	14
Other diseases of the respiratory system	..	..	..	..	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	0
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	32
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	4
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	4
Suicide	..	..	..	..	1
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	0
Total					245

Causes of Death in Children under 1 year

Cause	Under 24 hrs.	Under 1 week	Under 1 mnth	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Cerebral anoxia and intracranial haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Periarteritis Nodosa	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

Causes of Death in children aged 1-15 years

Cause	Pre-school	School-children	Total
Asphyxia due to Acute Oedema of Larynx	1	-	1
TOTAL	1	-	1

Table showing deaths of children under 1 year over the last five years

Year	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
No. of deaths	2	4	8	6	7

Table showing Vital Statistics 1962-1966 (inclusive)

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Population (mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General)	18,700	18,530	18,290	18,130	18,020
BIRTHS:					
Live Births — legitimate	299	317	326	317	271
— illegitimate	17	21	18	19	15
Still Births — legitimate	5	1	8	3	9
— illegitimate	—	—	1	—	1
DEATHS:					
All causes	245	239	223	240	219
Maternal Deaths	—	—	—	1	—
Infantile deaths (i.e. under 1 year) . .	2	4	8	6	7
Neonatal deaths (i.e. under 4 weeks)	1	3	7	4	6
Early neonatal deaths (i.e. under 1 week)	1	2	6	3	4
Perinatal deaths (i.e. still-births and deaths under 1 week combined)	6	3	15	6	14

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS
COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER DEATHS FROM CANCER
(EXCEPT LEUKAEMIA)

	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	All other Cancer deaths (except Leukaemia)
Number	7	31
Average Age	63 years	71 years

PREVALENCE & CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health:

Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Diphtheria	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (Acute)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric, Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Tuberculosis
Membranous Croup	Typhus
Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning

The number of infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during 1966 was 238. Details of these are as follows:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Dysentery	25
Measles	189
Pneumonia	1
Scarlet Fever	13
Suspected Food Poisoning	5
Whooping Cough	5

Tables showing various details about notifiable diseases during 1966 are given on pages 9 and 10.

Tuberculosis

Eight cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these, four were primary notifications, i.e., relating to persons who had not previously been notified in the area of any authority, and four were non-primary notifications, being transfers from other areas.

A table giving details of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis is given on page 14.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln and Sheffield. Ninety-four medical specimens were submitted for examination, and 109 food and water samples.

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified in Age Groups — Admitted to Hospital, and Deaths, 1966

DISEASES	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 & over	Age un-known	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	25	-	3	2	1	-	6	1	2	7	2	1	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suspected Food Poisoning..	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	189	5	21	32	24	15	82	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	13	-	-	1	3	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	238	5	25	35	28	17	96	3	3	8	4	3	1	10	-	-

Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis) Notified Month by Month — 1966

DISEASES	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	25	-	1	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	189	2	21	3	3	3	5	13	20	6	36	17	60
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	13	4	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suspected Food Poisoning	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTALS ..	238	6	23	4	5	28	8	13	20	6	36	23	66

Vaccination and Immunisation

This is a Personal Health Service and is the responsibility of the County Council. This work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health, for the County Council. Protective injections are given against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, and Poliomyelitis.

Prophylactic Measure	By P.H. Dept.		By P.P.
Diphtheria Immunisation			
Primary Immunisation	..	138	157
Reinforcing dose	..	288	49
Whooping Cough Immunisation			
Primary Immunisation	..	133	155
Reinforcing dose	..	115	17
Tetanus Immunisation			
Primary Immunisation	..	139	157
Reinforcing dose	..	159	31
Vaccination against Smallpox			
Primary Vaccination	..	99	118
Re-vaccination	..	39	14
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis			
Salk (1st and 2nd injections)		—	—
Oral (three doses)	..	189	160
Reinforcing doses	..	234	46

P.H. Dept. — Public Health Department

P.P. — Private Medical Practitioner

Vaccination against Anthrax

Vaccination against Anthrax is now available in those factories where there is an occupational risk of employees contracting the disease. The vaccination is carried out by the Appointed Factory Doctor, or the employees' General Practitioners.

Protection against Tuberculosis

A scheme for the protection of adolescents against Tuberculosis has been in progress since 1957.

This scheme involves the skin testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of all children of secondary school age, and of students.

The work is organised by the District Medical Officer of Health as agent for the County Council.

The figures for 1966 are given below.

No. of children offered vaccination	..	..	..	654
No. of children whose parents accepted	..	..	543	
Rate of acceptance	..	..	..	83.02
No. of children skin tested	..	..	..	628*
No. found to be positive and referred for X-ray	..	98		
No. found to be negative	..	..	..	454
No. of children vaccinated	..	..	..	454
No. re-tested after previous vaccination	..	..	75	
No. re-vaccinated	..	..	..	5

**This figure includes the children who were absent at previous years sessions*

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths — 1956-1965 inclusive

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
New Cases	6	4	2	4	11	3	10	14	16	9
Deaths	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5	1

NEW CASES

1966	Annual average over previous ten years
4	7.9

DEATHS

1966	Annual average over previous ten years
0	1.4

TUBERCULOSIS 1966

New Cases and Deaths

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II National Health Service Act, 1946)

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospitals serving East Retford Borough and Rural Districts through a Hospital Management Committee. There are four hospitals:

Victoria Hospital, Worksop
Kilton Hospital, Worksop
Carlton Hospital, Nr. Worksop
Retford and District Hospital, Retford

The Worksop and Retford Hospital Management Committee carries out the day-to-day administration of these hospitals.

(b) Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities

The Nottinghamshire County Council provides the following services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 (Dr. A. R. Margetts, County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer).

1. Care of mothers and young children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home nursing.
4. Health visiting.
5. Vaccination and immunisation.
6. Ambulance service.
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home help.
9. Mental Health.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Notts. County Council Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, at the following times:

Mondays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance fortnightly on Monday. Infant Welfare Clinics are also held at the Clinic, Welbeck Road, Ordsall, Retford:

Tuesdays: 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer is in attendance monthly on a Tuesday.

(b) Relaxation Clinics are also held at the County Health Clinic, Chancery Lane, Retford, every Friday from 10 to 11 a.m. and from 2 to 3 p.m.

(c) Cervical Cytology

A cervical cytology clinic is held at the Retford County Council Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford.

All women are invited to attend. This clinic, which takes place every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 4 p.m., is intended to provide early diagnosis of cervical cancer, and is therefore a most important preventive measure.

I give below number of attendances for 1966:

Borough	Rural	Other Parts	Total
565	411	134	1110

The Doctor in attendance at this Clinic is also available for Ante-Natal purposes.

Domiciliary Midwifery

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of whom there are two in the Borough:

- Mrs. Parkhurst,
2, Fairway, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2157.
- Mrs. Bailey,
3. Brickenhole Lane, Walkeringham.
Tel. No. Misterton 358.

Home Nursing

This is a service which provides for the nursing of the chronically sick patients and of the less serious forms of acute illness where the doctor requests it. This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association and the work is carried out on its behalf by:

- Mrs. R. M. Daly,
16, Osberton Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2457.
- Mrs. B. Marmont,
6, Cornwall Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 3224.
- Mrs. J. M. Wylie,
5, Millfield Close, Ordsall, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2959.
- Mrs. N. Anderson,
“Norwood”, Bramble Road, Retford.
Tel. No. Retford 2595

Health Visiting

Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses with the knowledge of midwifery, who have attended a whole-time course in Public Health work and received the Health Visitor's Certificate. Their duties are in respect of the Personal Health Services. They work in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and do routine visiting of their districts, advising on prevention of illness and maintenance of health.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The vaccination and immunisation service is organised for the County Council by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting as the agent of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The main ambulance station is situated at North Road, Retford, and the vehicles comprise three ambulances and three dual-purpose vehicles, which will carry either sitting cases or stretcher cases, and also a four-berth Civil Defence Training vehicle. Telephone No. 2303 Retford.

Home Help

The office is in Chancery Lane, Retford. This most useful service provides domestic help where, on account of illness, age or other domestic reasons, it is required. Home Help Supervisor is Miss Turner, telephone No. Retford 2681.

- (c) **Provision of General Medical and Dental Services, Pharmaceutical Services, and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services (Part IV National Health Service Act, 1946).**

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service (known as the School Medical Service until 1945) started officially in 1908, but its growth was greatly increased by the Education Act of 1944 and the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The County Council provides a welfare service for the aged and handicapped persons. The District Welfare Officer is Mr. Wynne, 3 Overend Road, Worksop. Telephone No. 2600.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

The County Council provides a welfare service for the mentally handicapped. The District Officer for this purpose is Mr. Hughes, who has a call office at the Retford County Council Health Centre, Chancery Lane, Retford; Telephone No. 2681, between 11 and 12 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

**Details of Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare
Centre during 1966**

Centre	Children	Expectant Mothers	Post-Natal Cases	Medical Consultations
Market Square/ Chancery Lane RETFORD	3,823	1	Nil	257
Ordsall . .	1,482	Nil	Nil	155

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough

Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Refuse Disposal are under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who has given me the following information.

Sewerage and Drainage

The older part of the Borough is on the combined system, that is to say the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain and the majority of houses have this service.

Conservancy System – a small number of houses are not connected to the sewers. Of these, six (6) houses have pail closets. The emptying of these closets and/or privy middens is carried out by the Corporation.

A few houses have cesspools, and the emptying of these is the responsibility of the owner.

Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Hallcroft, commissioned in 1965, is treating the whole of the sewage from the Borough.

Treatment at the Hallcroft Works is grit channels, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, cold sludge digestion and open drying beds. Recirculation of a portion of the effluent is in operation.

The heated sludge digestion unit is expected to be commissioned in June, 1967.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection is by means of compression vehicles and a bonus incentive scheme is in operation.

During 1966 approximately 7,000 tons of refuse was collected. Disposal is by tipping into disused gravel workings. This is not an entirely controlled method of tipping, but is carefully watched and no nuisance has arisen.

The Corporation provides and maintains dustbins at dwellinghouses at an annual charge.

Public Baths

The Public Baths situated in Albert Road are owned by the Corporation. The swimming pool, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, is covered and heated. Seven slipper baths are also provided.

Water is drawn from the public water supply, the pool being filled at the end of March and emptied at the end of September in each year. 'Topping-off' water is added as required.

Pressure filters, break-point chlorination and chemical dosing plant have been provided, the turnover period of the water in the swimming pool is once every three hours.

Water heating is by means of oil-fired boilers and calorifier.

Bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory.

Water Supply

The Lincoln and District Water Board, of which the East Retford Borough Council is a constituent authority, supplies water within the Borough.

I am indebted to the Western District Manager, Mr. J. Hunt, of the Lincoln and District Water Board for the information given below.

All new houses constructed in the Retford Borough, have, where required, been supplied by water mains.

The water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological Examinations undertaken by the District Water Board

Number of samples taken	..	..	102
Satisfactory	..	..	101
Unsatisfactory	..	..	1

Bacteriological Examination undertaken by the Public Health Department

Number of samples taken	..	..	20
Satisfactory	..	..	20
Unsatisfactory	..	..	Nil

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied from the public water mains.

Fluoridation

The Nottinghamshire County Council has agreed in principle to the Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies.

The Retford Borough Council has said it is willing to have the public water supply fluoridated at 1 p.p.m., and the County Medical Officer has been so informed.

This policy has not been implemented as yet due to lack of agreement on fluoridation amongst the local authorities who are supplied with water by the Lincoln and District Water Board.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Details of the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination. The Notts. County Council is the authority responsible for these duties and I am grateful to Mr. Gregory, Chief Inspector, Food and Drugs, for a report of the Public Analyst upon articles analysed during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The tables on page 44 give a summary of the work with respect to matters under Part I of the Factories Act, 1961.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT (1948) AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

These Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No action was necessary under the Acts during the year, though assistance in getting persons into hospital on a voluntary basis was given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Particulars of samples examined and/or analysed during the year ended 31st December, 1966

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated and Sub-Standard Samples	
	Obtained	Genuine	Adult'd or Sub-Standard	Result of Examination and/or Analysis	Remarks
Apples	1	1			
Apricots	1	1			
Baked Beans	1	1			
Blackcurrant Cordial	1	1			
Bread Sauce.....	1	1			
Cake, butter madeira	1	1			
Cheese	2	2			
Cocktail Cherries	1	1			
Cola and Rum	1	1			
Curry	1	1			
Gin	1	1			
Ground Almonds	1	1			
Ice-cream	1	1			
Jam	1	1			
Margarine	1	1			
Milk, dried skimmed	1	1			
Milk shake syrup	1	1			
MILKS	31	31			
Mushrooms	1	1			
Oranges	1	1			
Pancake mix	1	1			
Peaches.....	1	1			
Pepper	1	1			
Piccalilli	1	1			
Pickle	2	2			
Pineapple, canned	2	2			
Potato, dehydrated.....	1	1			
Potato chips	1	1			
Preserve mix	1	1			
Roast beef	1	1			
Salmon, canned	1	1			
Soup	2	2			
Sponge cake, cream	2	2			
Steak and kidney pies	1	1			
Suet	1	1			
Sweets	2	2			
Tomatoes, canned	1	1			
Trifle mix	1	1			
Tripe and Onions	1	1			
Vegetable salad	1	1			
Vinegar.....	1	1			
TOTALS	77	77			

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED) MILK REGULATIONS

	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
Samples Obtained and submitted to prescribed tests	123	10
Samples Unsatisfactory	1	—
(One sample failed Methylene Blue Test)		

UNTREATED MILK – 23 samples were obtained, and submitted to prescribed tests

2 samples failed Methylene Blue Test.

Appropriate action was taken in respect of failures under this heading

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles:

Examined	54
Satisfactory	54
Unsatisfactory	—

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigations

1. A jar of pickled red cabbage found to contain a piece of wire. Bottlers cautioned.
2. A tin of tomatoes found to contain a lizard. Imported from Italy. Importers cautioned.
3. A packet of potato crisps found to contain a head of a screw. Packers cautioned.
4. Bottled milk was alleged by purchaser to have a peculiar flavour. This was not apparent to experienced officers but the matter was brought to the attention of the bottler.
5. A tin of corned beef was alleged by purchaser to contain a small worm. Expert examination showed that the alleged “worm” was a natural part of the meat.
6. Bottled milk was alleged by purchaser to contain a brown substance. Examined by Public Analyst who could find no contamination.
7. A bilberry pie contaminated with mould. Bakers prosecuted and fined £5 plus £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
8. A pork pie contained a dead fly. Bakers prosecuted and fined £5 plus £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
9. Vinegar was alleged by a purchaser to have a bitter flavour. Submitted to the Public Analyst who certified sample to be pure vinegar.
10. A tin of blackberries contained an iron nail. Cannery prosecuted and fined £10 plus £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
11. A packet of butter was found to contain a piece of metal. Matter taken up with importers and government of exporting country with result that foreign packers were fined in the country of origin.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1946

by Dr. John Warrack and Mr. F. R. Smith

Registrar General's estimate of resident				
population	..	..	..	15,400 (18,700)
Number of inhabited houses	..	..		4,423 (6,240)
Rateable Value	..	..	..	£99,277 (£528,886)
Sum represented by a penny rate at				
1st April, 1947	..	..	..	£394. 6s. 3d. (£2,144)

Medical Health

Birth rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	..	20.71 (16.0)
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 total births)	..	21.47 (16.4)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	..	34.48 (6.7)
Death rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	..	11.75 (13.1)

Causes of death included:

Tuberculosis	..	5 (-)	Respiratory diseases	..	24 (38)
Malignant neoplasms		32 (38)	Digestive diseases	..	12 (2)
Vascular lesions of the			Prematurity, congenital		
nervous system	..	20 (40)	malformation, birth		
Diseases of circulatory			injuries, etc.	..	6 (1)
system	..	37 (81)	Road traffic accidents		
			and other violent causes	9	(9)

N.B. Comparative figures for 1966 are given in parenthesis.

“....it is gratifying to record that the number of still-births has been halved compared with the previous years total, so that the still-birth rate per 1,000 estimated population is now considerably less than that of England and Wales. This I think, is in no small degree due to the improved Maternity and Child Welfare Services available in the Borough, especially the constant supervision given to expectant and nursing mothers.....”

“....no case of Diphtheria occurred during the year....this is the fruit of the labour and time spent in carrying out Diphtheria immunisation....205 children received protection and 219 received boosting doses in order to maintain their immunity at a high level. The percentage of children under the age of 5 years who have so far been immunised is 73.51 which, in my opinion, is lower than should be the case....percentage over 5 years and under 15 years is practically 100.

“....130 cases of scabies were treated at the Cleansing Station in Brewery Lane”. “The Day Nursery in the Square, which had provided a much needed want during the war years was closed on 31st March....After much deliberation, the Council decided that the necessity for the continuation of the Nursery no longer existed....”

Environmental Health

“Until September 1946, public cleansing was supervised by the Sanitary Inspector....transferred to the Borough Surveyor’s Department. The collection of refuse was carried out by two gangs of men loading into covered motor lorries....at intervals of from seven to ten days. There was a gradual improvement in the labour position and by the end of 1946 the regular weekly collection was restored”.

“....7 houses were found to be infected with bugs or fleas and were treated by the Department. The advent of the new insecticide “D.D.T.” has simplified procedure and in all cases we were able to clear the vermin. In addition a considerable amount of work was done to destroy beetles and ants....”

“A Rodent Operator was appointed during 1946....survey of the town made and 160 visits made to premises”.

“Tuberculosis is still by far the worst disease among cattle and is responsible for a large proportion of meat which is condemned....percentage of animals in which visible tuberculosis lesions were found either in the carcasses or organs were: Cattle 25.8%; Calves 1.5%; Pigs 11.1%.”

“....the total weight of meat condemned at slaughterhouses was 132,871 lbs. which is an increase on 1945 (119,110 lbs.)....animals slaughtered: Cattle 3,395; Calves 1,209; Sheep 11,198; Pigs 180....this work is very heavy, as the meat for a population of about 85,000 is distributed from Retford....442 visits to slaughterhouses and 98 visits to the cold store”.

“....all milk, both graded and non-graded, is up to the standard required of its class, but it would be preferred that all milk should be ‘Tuberculin-Tested’ or ‘Pasteurised’ or ‘Accredited’ and it should be sold in closed bottles or other sealed containers”.

“Of the 301 houses inspected for housing defects, 214 were found to be unfit....102 were subsequently rendered fit in consequence of informal action....” “Retford, in common with the rest of the county, is still suffering from an acute shortage of houses. The exact number of overcrowded houses is not known, but 11 cases of statutory overcrowding were on the register, i.e. 24 families (89 persons) dwelling in 11 houses”.

“Inspections and visits included; food premises 454, dairies and cowsheds 194, petrol and carbide stores 6, infectious diseases 75, offensive trades 13, properties re nuisances 262.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1966

To the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health as set out in the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my seventh report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1966.

New Legislation

The only legislation made during the year which is likely to affect the work of the Department is the FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966.

These will apply to covered and uncovered markets, delivery vehicles, mobile shops, stalls and trading in the open air generally and will strengthen the present food hygiene requirements for these forms of trading.

General

The following analysis gives a general indication of the variety of duties performed and the visits which have been made during the year:

	<i>Subject</i>				<i>No. of visits made</i>
Clean Air	Complaints	..	..	..	37
	Observations	..	..	..	4
Factories	Mechanical Power	..	..	..	4
	Non-mech. Power	..	..	..	—
Food Preparation, Storage and Sale	Bakehouses	..	..	..	3
	Baker's Confection	..	..	..	6
	Butchers	..	..	..	12
	Cooked Meats — only	..	..	..	—
	Catering Establishments	..	..	..	16
	Clubs and Canteens	..	..	..	15
	Fish and Game	..	..	..	3
	Fried Fish	..	..	..	5
	Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..	8
	Grocers	..	..	..	39
	General Dealers	..	..	..	23
	Licensed Premises	..	..	..	43
	Sweets	..	..	..	11
	Factories	..	..	..	18

Food	Warehouses	1
Preparation,	Mobile Vans	—
Storage and	Markets and Fairs	40
Sale (<i>contd</i>)	Food Inspection	33
	Sampling	78
Slaughterhouses	Meat Inspection	728
	Other Purposes	26
Housing	Inspect – Public Health Acts	110
	Inspect – Housing Acts	35
	Demolition or Closure	42
	Improvements	40
	General Survey	7
	Caravans	9
	Overcrowding	3
Nat. Assistance	Aged and infirm persons	—
Noise	Investigations	6
Offices, Shops	General inspections	97
& Railway	Re-visits	104
Premises	Accidents	2
	Re-registration	6
Pet Animals	Inspections	2
Petroleum	General Inspections	122
	Testing Tanks, etc.	17
Public Health	Drainage	70
	Dirty/Verminous Persons	—
	Dirty/Verminous Premises	26
	Infectious Diseases	62
	Lodging House	6
	Mortuary	2
	Offensive Trades (general)	18
	Offensive Trades (complaints)	15
	Knackers Yards	9
	Places of Public Entertainment	3
	Statutory Nuisances	53
Rodent Control	Inspections	28
	Treatments	1
Refuse	Accumulations	8
	Bins – provision of	2
	Refuse Tips	6
Shops	Closing Hours	2
	Interviews and Appointments	201
	Other miscellaneous	87

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES & FOOD PREMISES

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

(a) Slaughtering Facilities

(i) The Public Abattoir is maintained and supervised by the Corporation, but the employment of the slaughtermen and general administration is the responsibility of the Retford Meat Co. Ltd.

This Company serves the principal requirements of the private butchers in the Borough and Rural Districts and, as the majority of animals slaughtered are from local farms and markets, the meat produced is generally of a high quality.

(ii) A private wholesale slaughterhouse specialises in the collection of diseased and casualty animals for emergency slaughtering, and operates a 24-hour service. As many slaughterhouses are now very hesitant to accept this type of animal, particularly at short notice, the area covered around Retford is very large. The serious physical state and neglected condition of some of these animals accounts for the high percentage of carcasses totally condemned.

(iii) A local butcher operates a small private slaughterhouse in which only clean pigs and lambs are slaughtered on two afternoons per week.

(b) Slaughterhouse Hygiene and the Prevention of Cruelty

As management and personnel become adapted to the changes in legislation brought about during the last few years most hygienic practices are now absorbed into the routine of slaughtering and dressing of carcasses and the presentation of offal for inspection. Consequently less warnings were given during the year and these were largely confined to comments on personal hygiene by the individual. No statutory action was found to be necessary.

More emphasis needed to be placed on the regular cleansing and airing of lairages and the feeding and watering of livestock detained for slaughter. Although any new legislation or recommended practices invariably lead to objection by interested parties or individuals, most obstructions are overcome by consultation.

In general, those persons who have actively co-operated in maintaining and improving standards are to be commended for their efforts.

(c) Issue of Licences – Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

During the year 12 licences were re-issued to practising slaughtermen and one 'trainee' licence issued authorising the person to slaughter under supervision for a period of six months.

(d) Meat Inspection

Meat inspection was again 100 per cent at the three slaughterhouses and on no occasion was any carcase or offal known to have been removed before inspection and marking in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. This again emphasises the co-operation which is essential between slaughterhouse operators and meat inspectors in ensuring that all meat can be inspected during normal working hours without any unnecessary inconvenience to butchers. On no occasion was Sunday or Bank Holiday work found to be necessary, and overtime was confined to two evenings each week throughout the year, except during periods of peak demand (i.e. Easter and Christmas).

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspectors of the Rural District, who, during the period January to July when I was without an Assistant, carried out some of this work outside their normal working hours.

Routine visits of all the slaughterhouses and knackers yards were made in April and December by the Ministry's Veterinary Officers who appeared satisfied with the manner in which legislation and standards were being enforced by the Council.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the respective slaughterhouses is as follows:

	<i>Steers & Heifers</i>	<i>Cows & Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Public Abattoir	2,041	56	12	5,035	5,257	12,401
Private (Casualty) ..	103	167	106	684	690	1,750
Private	—	—	—	237	633	870

The incidence of disease and other affections which justified condemnation of all or part of carcasses or offal was as follows:

	<i>No. of Animals slaughtered and inspected</i>	<i>Whole carcasses condemned</i>	<i>Other animals affected</i>	<i>Percentage of animals affected</i>
Public Abattoir	12,401(12,423)	6 (19)	1,014 (912)	8.2 (7.5)
Private (Casualty)	1,750 (969)	159(130)	579 (324)	42.1 (46.8)
Private	870 (915)	— (—)	61 (56)	7.0 (6.1)

Figures in parenthesis indicate the figure for 1965.

The following table, produced in the form prescribed by the Ministry, shows the number of animals slaughtered, inspected and affected with disease.

	<i>Heifers and Bullocks</i>	<i>Cows and Bulls</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number slaughtered	2,144	223	118	5,956	6,600	15,021
Number inspected	2,144	223	118	5,956	6,600	15,021
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	11	16	19	58	61	165
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned . .	450	118	15	213	820	1,616
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	22.4	60.1	28.8	4.5	13.3	11.8
Tuberculosis Only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	7	8
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease	—	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.05
Cysticerci:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	—	10
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	9	—	—	—	—	9
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

WHOLE CARCASSES AND ALL OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Steers & Cows & Heifers Bulls Calves Sheep Pigs</i>					TOTAL	1965
Abnormal Odour.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemia	—	—	—	2	—	2	6
Actinobacillosis generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis generalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritis (with Emaciation) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Blackleg	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bruising, extensive and severe	—	1	—	5	1	7	3
Congestion	—	—	2	9	4	15	3
Emaciation and/or Oedaema.....	1	6	2	19	4	32	44
Fever.....	1	—	—	2	2	5	9
Gangrene	1	1	—	1	4	7	—
Immaturity	—	—	10	—	—	10	9
Injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Jaundice	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Moribund.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Abscesses ..	—	—	—	—	13	13	33
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyaemia	2	1	2	—	6	11	2
Pyelonephritis Bilateral	1	1	—	1	—	3	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Septic Arthritis	—	—	—	—	11	11	2
Acute Septic Mastitis	—	3	—	8	—	11	2
Acute Septic Metritis	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Acute Septic Pericarditis	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Septic Peritonitis	1	—	2	—	4	7	8
Acute Septic Pneumonia	3	—	1	5	7	16	4
Other Acute Septic Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas Acute	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia.....	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Tumours, multiple and/ or malignant	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
Uraemia	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	16	19	58	61	165	149

In addition, the following parts of carcasses and offal were condemned as unfit for food, and were directed to sterilising plants within the Borough or at Bolsover. Certain cirrhotic livers are collected by the owner of a mink farm in the Rural District under approved conditions.

Part Carcasses and Offal Condemned

Heads	..	..	72	(65)	Legs	..	..	187	(131)
Tongues	..	..	70	(61)	Loins/Backs	..	..	14	(8)
Lungs	..	..	615	(402)	Flanks/Bellies	..	..	12	(10)
Hearts	..	..	327	(350)	Breasts/Brisket	..	..	9	(-)
Livers	..	..	581	(433)	Shoulders	..	..	6	(3)
Part Livers	..	..	197	(188)	Oysters	..	..	4	(1)
Spleens	..	..	23	(11)	Diaphragms	..	..	26	(41)
Kidneys	..	..	104	(42)	Skin	..	..	8	(7)
Stomachs	..	..	9	(6)	Neck	..	..	1	(2)
Intestines	..	..	74	(16)	Hind-quarters	..	..	18	(24)
Udders	..	..	29	(1)	Forequarters	..	..	10	(11)
Feet	..	..	84	(120)	Whole Sides	..	..	-	(1)

and miscellaneous trimmings making an estimated total weight of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption – 19 tons 56 lbs.

Inspection and Sampling of Other Foods

(a) The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln, and I am indebted to Dr. Croll and his staff for their co-operation and advice.

(i) Liquid Egg

Three samples of pasteurised and 5 samples of unpasteurised liquid whole egg were taken during the year. The unpasteurised egg is delivered into specially marked containers for the British Egg Marketing Board for subsequent manufacture into dried egg. All samples were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

A laboratory technician at the factory carries out A-Amylase tests twice daily during any pasteurising process and her results are made available on request.

(ii) Ice Cream

22 samples were taken from retail shops, manufacturers premises and mobile vans as follows:

<i>Pre-packed</i>				<i>Loose</i>			
Grade 1 (Excellent)	..	..	13	Grade 1	..	..	3
Grade 2 (Fair)	..	..	5	Grade 2	..	..	1
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	..	..	Nil	Grade 3	..	..	Nil
Grade 4 (Very unsatisfactory)	..	..	Nil	Grade 4	..	..	Nil

(iii) **Water**

20 samples of drinking water were taken from domestic and other main supplies within the Borough, all of which were satisfactory.

Copies of all results are sent to the Lincoln and District Water Board.

(iv) **Animal Casings**

36 samples from consignments of prepared sheep and hog casings were taken from a local factory, of which 28 were intended for export and 8 for home consumption.

Two samples were found to be affected with heat-resistant *Clostridium Welchii* and appropriate action taken. All others were found to be satisfactory.

These results supplement all export certificates which are issued by this Department and which are required by the importing authorities.

(v) **Cooked Meats**

8 samples of potted paste and cooked meats were taken, only one of which could be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. In all instances where the colony count appeared excessive or faecal coli were present, shopkeepers were advised on general hygiene in the handling and storage of food.

No pathogens were isolated from any of the samples.

(b) The following foodstuffs were submitted for inspection from local traders, and voluntarily surrendered for destruction on being found unfit for human consumption.

Tins of:	Meat	65	} Generally blown, damaged, leaking or open and found to be decomposed
	Vegetables	64	
	Fruit	394	
	Fruit Juices	8	
	Fish	37	
	Soup	7	
	Milk Products	30	
	Cream	9	
	Unlabelled cans	61	
Packets of:	Bread Crumbs	1	} Damp or damaged
	Meat	2	
	Sugar	1	
	Cinnamon	1	
	Vegetables	81	} Frozen foods – breakdown in refrigeration
	Potatoes	5	
	Fish	88	
	Cream	2	
	Cakes	12	
	Meat	55	
	Mousse	12	

Jars of:	Mustard	1	} Broken
	Marmalade	1	
Cases of	Pears	200lb—Overripe	
Loose	Chickens	52	} Frozen—breakdown in refrigeration Stale Decomposed Contaminated with glass splinters
quantities	Corned beef	1½lb	
of:	Brisket of Beef	8 lb	
	Cheese	52¾lb	
Total weight of food condemned – 11cwt 14lb.			

(c) During the year, 243 visits were made to food premises to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and a further 121 visits for the purpose of sampling and inspection of unsound food.

The following table shows the number and type of food handling premises at the end of the year:

Bakehouses	.. .. .	8	Fresh Fish and Game	..	4
Bakers Confectionery	.. .. .	9	Fried Fish and Chips	..	9
Butchers and Cooked Meats	20		Fruit and Vegetables	..	10
Catering Establishments	13		Grocers/General Dealers		65
Clubs and Canteens	.. .. .	25	Hotels & Licensed Premises		38
Dairies	.. .. .	2	Sweets	.. .. .	14
Food Factories	.. .. .	4	Warehouses	.. .. .	7

Contraventions – Details of Notices Served

<i>Reg. Contraventions</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.66</i>	<i>Served in 1966</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>	<i>Out- standing 1.1.67</i>	
6. Cleanliness/Repair of Equipment	4	9	5	8	
8. Protection against Contamination	6	2	5	3	
9. Personal Hygiene	–	3	2	1	
14. W.C. Accommodation.....	16	6	12	10	
15. Water Supply	1	–	1	–	
16. Hand-washing Facilities ..	20	32	28	24	
17. First-Aid Material	1	2	2	1	
18. Storage of Outer Clothing ..	1	–	1	–	
19. Food/Equipment Washing Facilities	4	9	3	10	
20. Lighting of Food Rooms ..	1	–	1	–	
21. Ventilation of Food Rooms	–	1	–	1	
23. Cleanliness/Repair of Food Rooms	8	11	9	10	
30. Protective Clothing (Meat Handlers).....	–	1	1	–	
Informal notices fully complied with	..	..	..	..	15
partly complied with	..	..	..	..	17
no action yet taken	..	..	..	..	13

N.B.: Of the 65 informal notices served during the year under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, 24 of the premises involved were food premises. Because of the specific details set out in the above Act and Associated Regulations, it was possible, in many instances, to achieve a higher standard of facilities than had hitherto been possible under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. Those notices are therefore in addition to the notices detailed above.

The weekly markets held on Saturday in the Market Square and the Butter Market and comprising some 66 food stalls are regularly inspected.

With a few minor exceptions, all food premises conform to the basic minimum requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, although considerable progress is yet to be made to encourage personal hygiene amongst food handlers and improve general standards of preparation and storage of food.

Handling of cakes, sweets and meat products, exposure of food on open counters, fly nuisance, dogs in shops, smoking behind counters and the general appearance of shop assistants have largely been corrected by verbal persuasion and as the shopping public becomes more discerning in their selection of shops, these matters should be wholly rectified.

Informal talks and discussions with business and professional organisations, local groups and school children can do much to make the public more aware of the conditions which should prevail in food premises.

Unfortunately, the general public are still very remiss in making direct complaint of unhygienic practices in shops and restaurants, and without this support progress in this field must inevitably be restricted.

Registration of Premises – Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Certificates of registration issued during 1966	..	..	..	2
Total number of registered premises at 31.12.66:				
Manufacture of pickled, pressed or preserved foods	..			13
Manufacture of ice-cream	..	..	..	1
Retail of pre-packed ice-cream	..	..	..	53

HOUSING MATTERS

A) UNFIT HOUSING

77 visits were made during the year for the purpose of inspection and representation of unfit houses, and for securing the demolition or closure of houses under order.

The following formal action was taken:

Demolition Orders made

42-44-44A Albert Road	3	} 10
Cottages, Bettisons Wharf, Queen Street	3	
133, High Street, Ordsall	1	
1-2-3 Providence Place	3	

Represented to Committee ('Time and Place' Notices served)

1-2 Pond Cottages, Little Gringley	2	} 9
8A Churchgate	1	
2-3-4-5 Bank Terrace, Moorgate	4	
20-22 Moorgate	2	

Clearance Orders (Confirmed)

Water Lane Clearance Order No. 1	17	} 20
Moorgate Clearance Order No. 1	3	

Clearance Order (awaiting Ministry confirmation)

19-21-23-25 Union Street	4	} 6
6-7 Turk's Head Yard	2	

During the year 26 houses (82 persons) under order became vacant, 21 families being re-housed by the Council and 3 families finding private alternative accommodation.

Position at 31.12.66.

	Demolition Orders	Closing Orders	Under takings	Clearance Orders	Totals	(1965)
Houses demolished						
in 1966	13	—	—	19	32	(13)
Houses closed in 1966	N/A	—	1	N/A	1	(3)
Houses made fit and orders revoked	—	1	—	N/A	1	(—)
Houses vacant pen- ding demolition	7	—	—	32	39	(46)
Houses still occupied	24	—	—	25	49	(46)
Houses awaiting Min- istry confirmation	6	1	2	6	15	(20)
N/A — not applicable						

In the same period the Council have erected 26 dwellings and private enterprise accounted for a further 58 dwellings.

Post-war totals (1946-1966 inclusive) – Council 1,323; Private 718

(B) HOUSING REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

(i) Rent Act, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair.

(ii) Public Health Act, 1936

180 visits were made to properties from which complaints had been received regarding disrepair and/or defective drainage.

21 informal notices and one statutory notice was subsequently served.

Work carried out under notice included the following:

<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>		<i>Repair/Renewal of</i>	
Roofs and Weatherings	9	Walls	6
Chimney-stacks	3	Floors	7
Eavesgutters/downspouts	3	Doors	1
Windows	14	Fireplaces	2
External pointing of walls	3	Sinks	2
W.C. cisterns/basins, etc.	4	Eradication of dampness	15
Yard surfaces	4	Drainage cleared	5
Ceilings	6	Drainage improved	4

In addition one house was vacated and voluntarily closed until repairs could be carried out.

(iii) House Purchase and Housing Acts, 1959-64

This work is administered by the Borough Surveyor in close co-operation with this Department. In appropriate instances informal notices are served requiring owners to agree to carry out remedial works concurrently with improvement works to ensure compliance with the Acts relating to the fitness of the properties.

Applications were submitted for grant-aid to carry out improvements as follows:

Standard Grants				<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
Applications received	..	..	..	24	10
Applications approved	..	..	..	22	10
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	2	—
No. of dwellings improved during 1966	..	..	..	21	—
Amount paid in grants	..	..	..	£3,736 13s. 4d.	
Average grant per house	..	..	..	£109 18s. 0d.	

Amenities provided: (a) fixed baths	..	..	..	27
(b) showers	..	..	..	—
(c) washhand basins	..	..	..	27
(d) hot water supplies	..	..	..	27
(e) internal W.C.	..	..	..	33
(f) ventilated food stores	..	..	..	11

Discretionary Grants				<i>Owner-occupied</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
Applications received	..	..	..	1	9
Applications approved	..	..	..	1	9
No. of dwellings improved	..	..	..	—	2
Amount paid in grants	..	..	..		£610
Average grant per house	..	..	..		£305

Despite the encouragement given to landlords to improve their properties the rate at which such improvements are carried out bears no relationship with the overall problem. Most tenants are still not aware of their rights to make formal representation to the Council under Section 19 of the Act to secure the improvement of the individual house and this fact should be given greater publicity at a national level.

Further surveys will be carried out in 1967 to stimulate this work and greater emphasis will be placed on the need to preserve houses which may otherwise become unfit and incapable at reasonable expense of being made fit.

(C) CARAVANS

There is no caravan problem within the Borough.

9 visits were made to enforce the removal of caravans from unlicensed sites and routine surveys carried out of the district, particularly the rural outskirts, to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

(D) OVERCROWDING

Three cases of suspected overcrowding were investigated but informal action was taken in only one case of statutory overcrowding (in an owner-occupied house). Some reduction in the number of occupants was made, but conditions are still not wholly satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER MATTERS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

(1) **Statutory Nuisances.** Complaints concerning dirty/verminous premises, refuse accumulations, choked or insanitary watercourses, noise and dust nuisance etc. were investigated involving a total of 93 visits.

Of the 9 informal notices served, 6 had been fully complied with by the end of the year.

(2) **Infectious Diseases.** 25 cases of Dysentery, 13 cases of Scarlet Fever and 5 cases of suspected Food Poisoning were investigated involving a total of 62 visits. These visits provide an excellent opportunity for advising householders on the need for care in the purchasing, handling and storage of open foodstuffs.

(3) **Vermin Control.** The eradication of vermin and insect pests is carried out principally by an employee of the Highways Department who also acts as part-time Rodent Operator.

Treatment included:

Ants	40	Frogs	1
Bees	4	Moles	1
Beetles	7	Maggot's	3
Cockroaches.....	2	Wasps	11
Earwigs	1	Woodworm.....	5

Sample packets of insecticides are available free on request at the Public Health Department, and disinfectant is available for cases of infectious disease and other special circumstances.

(4) **Common Lodging House.** This house in Moorgate, which gives accommodation for 40 persons (male and female), with separate dormitory accommodation and a communal kitchen/dining room, is regularly inspected. A reasonable standard of cleanliness is now maintained as the house is occupied more by permanent residents than passing vagrants who often proved to be filthy and verminous.

(5) **Mortuary.** 16 bodies were admitted to the Mortuary, of which 6 were former residents of the Borough, one from the rural area and 9 from other districts.

Although a post-mortem room is available all this work is now normally carried out at Victoria Hospital, Worksop.

(6) **Provision of Refuse Bins.** Under the Council's scheme for the provision of refuse bins to premises at a basic rate of 7/6d. per annum, 267 bins were issued during the year. Of these, 97 were new applications, and 170 were replacements of worn-out bins.

There are 2,004 bins on hire within the Borough.

This is the only section of the Council's refuse collection and disposal service which is administered from this Department.

(7) **Offensive Trades and Knackers' Yards.** (a) The trades of fellmongery, gut cleaning and fat extraction are carried out in a factory near the town centre, which is also a licensed knacker's yard.

Over the last six years there has been a marked reduction in the widespread nuisance from the factory and complaints are now principally confined to within the immediate vicinity and occasionally from a distance of some 400 yards.

The fat extractor plant is kept under regular surveillance, particularly during the summer months and all complaints receive immediate attention. Further modifications were made to the shed and de-odourising plant during the year as a result of recommendations from this Department and the management are very conscious of their responsibilities in eliminating nuisance.

The other processes within the factory present no serious nuisance problems.

(b) The other licensed knacker's yard, owned by a Doncaster firm, has not been in active operation for several years and is used solely for the reception of the occasional dead animal awaiting transport to the main premises at Doncaster.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1957

Three licences were renewed during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

37 visits were made in connection with pollution from industrial and domestic premises.

7 contraventions were recorded but only 5 informal notices needed to be served all of which received attention.

One 'notice of intention' and one application for 'prior approval' to instal new furnace plant were received. This application was not granted and the plant, when installed, gave rise to grit and dust emission. This matter received some attention but is not yet wholly satisfactory.

Unfortunately, adequate control of chimney heights in certain premises is not yet available under current legislation and this should be rectified with particular reference to the modification or enlargement of furnace plants in existing buildings.

The smoke and sulphur dioxide volumetric recording apparatus sited in the Public Health Department, Chancery Lane, continued to function satisfactorily during the year with only one short interruption during November due to electric pump failure.

The results are set out in graph form on page 40.

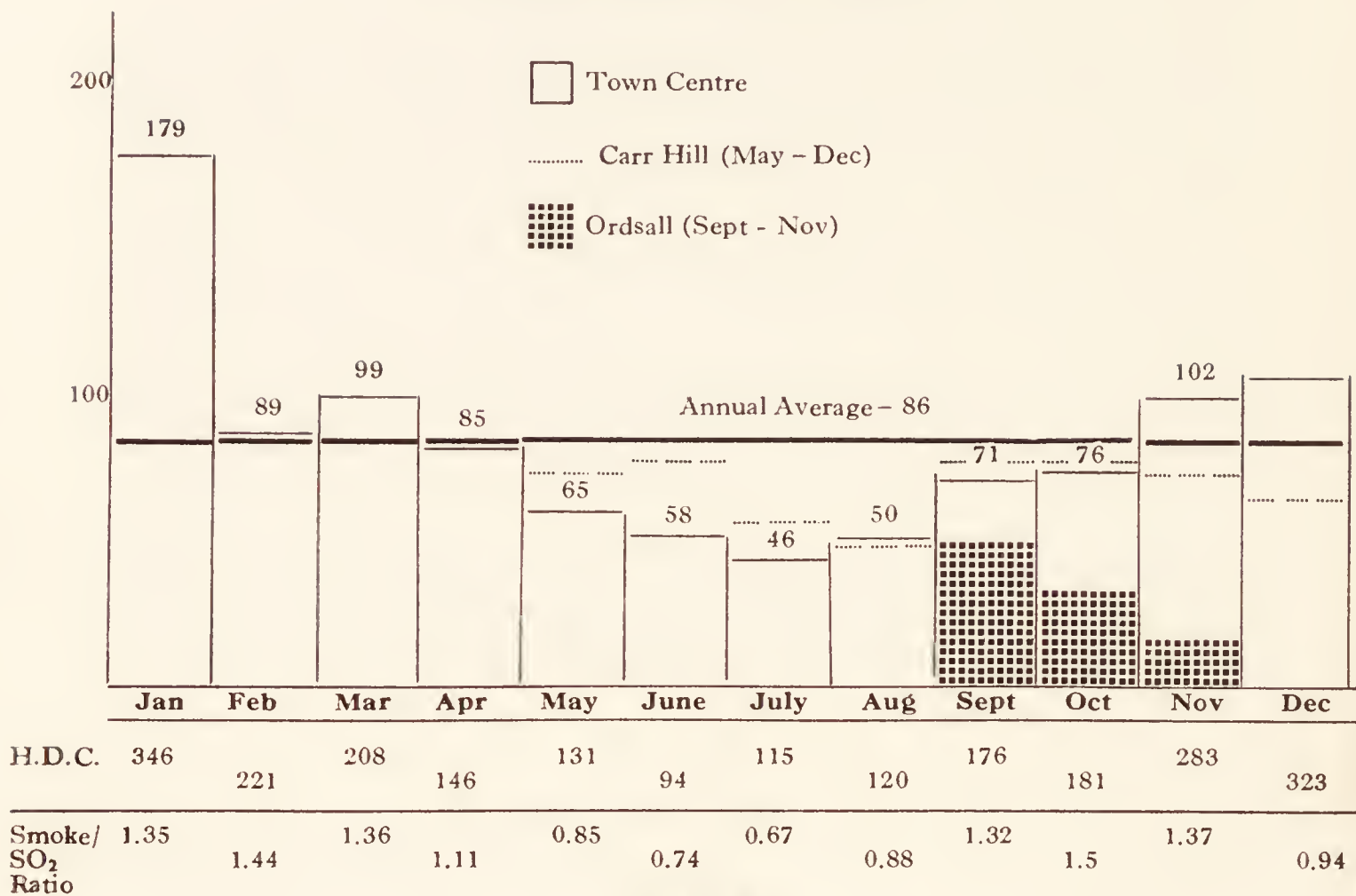
The Central Electricity Generating Board automatic recording stations set up at Carr Hill School, Tilt Road and Goosemoor Lane, Ordsall, came into regular use in May and September respectively. No results are, however, available for Ordsall during December. The monthly averages from these stations are superimposed on the block graph to illustrate the variation in pollution at these stations.

The term "Smoke" denotes the suspended impurities in the atmosphere consisting of minute particles small enough to remain airborne indefinitely and which are able to pass the natural defences in the human nose and throat. It is to be distinguished from grit and dust which falls out of the atmosphere and is deposited on the ground, window sills, etc. The soiling of buildings, factories, etc., is also due to smoke pollution.

"Sulphur Dioxide" is one of the gaseous products of combustion of most liquid and solid fuels and, apart from the obvious health hazard, is responsible for the staining and deterioration of the structure and paintwork of buildings, furnishings, fabrics, etc.

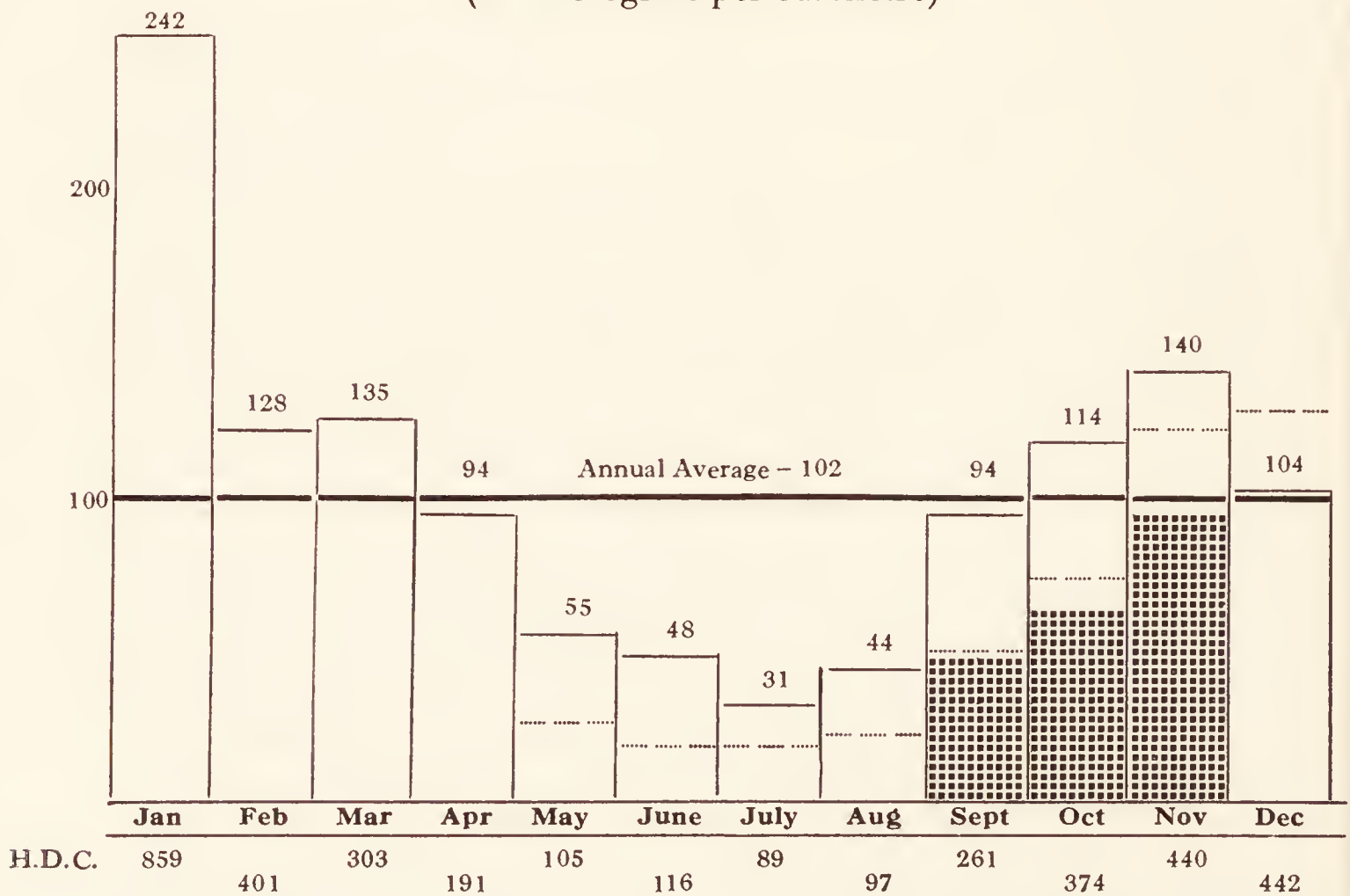
SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Average Daily Concentration (in Microgrms per cu. metre)



SMOKE

Average Daily Concentration (in Microgrms per cu. metre)



H.D.C. - Highest Daily Concentration

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This work is carried out on a part-time basis by Mr. C. P. Maud, a labourer of the Highways Department staff. He continues to do this work satisfactorily and has been commended by householders and business people alike. The continuation of the free service for all classes of premises other than agricultural holdings has proved very effective and many more reports are being investigated.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district	7469	39
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	341	—
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	313	—
(ii) Mice	22	—
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1	—
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	1	—
(ii) Mice	—	—

Annual test-baiting of some ten per cent of sewer manholes is carried out with the co-operation of the local Ministry Officer.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following tables are in the form prescribed by the Ministry.
1 — INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	No. of Written Notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	88	22	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	8	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Auth- ority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	96	22	1	—

2 — Cases in which DEFECTS were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector (4)	Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	2	—	—	—

N.B. — The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, stresses the need to avoid duplication of visits and I am satisfied that the factories in the town receive adequate coverage by H.M. Inspector of Factories. Our visits are therefore largely confined to Food Factories.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables are in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour

TABLE A — REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of Registered premises at the end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	1	59	18
Retail shops	5	151	60
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	8	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	21	6
Fuel storage depots	—	2	1
TOTALS	7	241	87

TABLE B — NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

238

TABLE C — ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	459
Retail shops	708
Wholesale department, warehouses	83
Catering establishments open to the public	81
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	25
Total	1,361
Total males	565
Total females	796

TABLE D — EXEMPTIONS

There were no exemptions.

TABLE E — PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions.

TABLE F — INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	2
No. of other staff employed for most of this time on work in connection with the Act	NIL
No. of Accidents reported under Section 48 of the Act ..	1
No. of Accidents investigated as to causation	1

GENERAL REPORT

Details of notices served and action taken :

Informal Notices	Offices	Shops	W/houses	Canteens etc.	Fuel Depots
Outstanding 1.1.66	12	32	1	3	—
Served 1966	17	45	—	2	1
Fully complied with	11	32	1	3	—
Partly complied with	7	12	—	—	—
No action taken or not yet re-visited	11	33	—	2	—

Contraventions found:

Section of Act	Subject	Contraventions		Complied with (or no further action taken)*	Outstanding 1.1.67
		Outstanding 1.1.66	noted during 1966		
4	CLEANLINESS	Premises .. 14	.. 10	.. 14	.. 10
		Furn/Fittings -	.. 2	.. -	.. 2
5	OVERCROWDING	Injurious .. 1	.. -	.. 1	.. -
		Statutory .. 2	.. -	.. 2	.. -
6	TEMPERATURE	Adequate .. 7	.. 5	.. 6	.. 6
		Thermometers 15	.. 10	.. 17	.. 8
7	VENTILATION	 10	.. 6	.. 9	.. 7
8	LIGHTING	 10	.. 4	.. 8	.. 6
9	SANITARY	Adequate .. 6	.. 2	.. 6	.. 2
	ACCOMM.	Clean & Repair 10	.. 18	.. 14	.. 14
		Art. Lighting 7	.. 14	.. 6	.. 15
		S.T. Disposal 3	.. -	.. 3	.. -
10	WASHING	Adequate .. 13	.. 27	.. 16	.. 24
	FACILITIES	Clean & Repair 3	.. 2	.. 2	.. 3
11	DRINKING	Water .. 4	.. 9	.. 5	.. 8
	WATER	Drink. Vessels -	.. 1	.. -	.. 1
12	CLOTHING	Provision .. 3	.. 5	.. 1	.. 7
	ACCOMM.	Drying Facs. .. 10	.. 5	.. 7	.. 8
13	SEATING FACS.	General 1:3 .. 1	.. 3	.. 1	.. 3
14		Sedentary .. 7	.. -	.. 6	.. 1
15	EATING FACS.	SHOPS .. 2	.. 3	.. 2	.. 3
16	FLOORS, PASSAGES	Rep. & ..	..	..	..
	& STAIRS	Maint. .. 15	.. 4	.. 11	.. 8
17	DANGEROUS	Fencing .. 2	.. 7	.. 1	.. 8
18	MACHINERY	Protect Y.Ps. .. -	.. -	.. -	.. -
19		Training-use .. -	.. -	.. -	.. -
23	HEAVY WORK	Prohibition .. -	.. -	.. -	.. -
24	FIRST AID	Provision .. 20	.. 32	.. 24	.. 28
27	DANGEROUS ACTS	Prohibitions .. -	.. -	.. -	.. -
	ABSTRACT OF ACT	Provision .. 6	.. 46	.. 30	.. 22
TOTALS		171	.. 215	.. 192	.. 194

*Premises closed or occupiers became self-employed

It is perhaps interesting to note that our opinion that the supply of drinking water in or in the vicinity of a W.C. compartment was unacceptable because of the risk of infection was endorsed in a Ministry Circular published in November, 1966.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

The following annual licences were renewed in February, 1966:

Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (private use)	.. .. .	27	(24,800 gals)
Licences to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks (retail sale)	.. .. .	16	(53,100 gals)
Licences to store petroleum spirit in cans and containers	.. .. .	1	(10 gals)
Licences to store petroleum mixtures	.. .. .	8	(375 gals)

New applications approved during the year included:

G. Stockdale & Sons Ltd., Victoria Road	For private use	500 gals
A.W. Bacon, 'The Chase', Grove Coach Road (installation not yet completed)	For private use	500 gals

122 inspections were made during the year principally with regard to fire protection and the display of notices, and a further 17 visits made in connection with the testing of tanks and pipelines.

Of the 80 underground tanks in current use, 21 are over 30 years old (12 private and 9 retail) and a further 8 tanks are over 20 years old (all retail). The oldest tanks still in satisfactory condition were installed in 1925.

I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the members of the Public Health Department staff and the Chief Officers of the Council, with particular reference to Mr. D. Fothergill who, since taking up his appointment in July, 1966, has considerably reduced the outstanding work in connection with offices, shops and food premises in addition to other routine duties.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support during the year.

H. BROOKS,
Chief Public Health Inspector

